industries. All these are strong pointers towards improvement in indigenous capabilities for technology development. In addition, the specialized departments such as Defence Research and Development Organization (DRDO) have their strong in-house research infrastructure to carry out research in many different areas to meet specific needs and also in cutting edge areas. These departments also promote scientific research through extramural funding.

(c) There are 822 research institutes and centres under various Central Government Departments and Central Public Undertakings which are working in different areas of science and technology in the country.

(d) Yes, Sir.

High level scientific research

†1460. SHRI JAI PARKASH AGGARWAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a lack of resources, autonomy of operation and investment for high level scientific researches in the Indian Research Institutes; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The 9th Plan allocation was Rs. 457 crores and the B.E. the 10th Plan is Rs. 1193.16 crores and the proposed 11th Plan allocation is Rs. 3406 crores. Therefore, it is evident that the Plan Outlay have increased substantially over the years. The institutes make their research plans based on national priorities and frontier areas of Science & Technology at global level.

R&D in biotechnology

1461. SHRI RAVULA CHANDRA SEKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are undertaking private research and development in biotechnology in public spirit and investments made for sustainable growth;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.